

1 REMARKS

2 Status of the Claims

3 Claims 1-42 remain pending in the application.

4 Claims 1-42 Rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

5 Claims 1-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being unpatentable over Ferguson et al.
6 (U.S. Published Application No. 2002/0129054 - hereinafter referred to as "Ferguson"). Applicants
7 respectfully disagree for the reasons set forth below.

8 In the interest of reducing the complexity of the issues for the Examiner to consider in this
9 response, the following discussion focuses on independent Claims 1, 10, 19, 25, 31, 35, 36, and
10 37. The patentability of each remaining dependent claim is not necessarily separately addressed
11 in detail. However, applicants' decision not to discuss the differences between the cited art and
12 each dependent claim should not be considered as an admission that applicants concur with the
13 Examiner's conclusion that these dependent claims are not patentable over the disclosure in the
14 cited reference. Similarly, applicants' decision not to discuss differences between the prior art
15 and every claim element, or every comment made by the Examiner, should not be considered as
16 an admission that applicants concur with the Examiner's interpretation and assertions regarding
17 those claims. Indeed, applicants believe that all of the dependent claims patentably distinguish
18 over the reference cited. However, a specific traverse of the rejection of each dependent claim is
19 not required, since dependent claims are patentable for at least the same reasons as the
20 independent claims from which the dependent claims ultimately depend.

21 Discussion of the Patentability of Independent Claim 1

22 Significant differences exist between applicants' claim recitation and Ferguson because Ferguson
23 does not teach or suggest displaying a Web view page in a *dialog box* of an application program.

24 With respect to independent Claim 1, under "Response to Arguments," the Examiner has
25 noted that the spreadsheet document taught by Ferguson (as shown in Figure 11B) is a dialog box.
26 Office Action, page 17. The Examiner asserts that as is well-known to one of ordinary skill in the
27 computer arts, "a dialog box is a window in a graphical user interface displayed by the system or
28 application to solicit a response from the user." The Examiner further notes that an Excel spreadsheet
29 such as the one shown in Figure 11B is a graphical user interface window displayed by the Excel
30 application that allows a user to enter responses such as selection of the cells or menus of the

1 spreadsheet. Therefore the Examiner concludes the spreadsheet taught by Ferguson is a dialog box
2 for the Excel application and the augmented network-enabled productivity application of Ferguson
3 provides users with network capabilities such as displaying web pages within the dialog box or
4 spreadsheet of the Excel application. Applicants respectfully disagree.

5 A dialog box is defined by Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary, Third Edition as follows.
6 "In a graphical user interface, a special window displayed by the system or application to solicit a
7 response from the user." Therefore, the spreadsheet itself (i.e., a current sheet of an open workbook,
8 wherein a user can enter data, values, labels or other text, into cells) is part of a graphical user
9 interface application, but is NOT a dialog box, since the spreadsheet does not solicit any response by
10 a user. There is no inherent solicitation for a user to provide any response to the display of a
11 spreadsheet. In contrast, graphic **controls** such as a dialog box, or a radio button, check box,
12 drop-down list box, etc., solicit an action by a user. A good example of a dialog box is a box that is
13 displayed for enabling a user to select a spreadsheet file to open within a spreadsheet application
14 program. This dialog box is displayed when the user selects the Open option under the a menu item
15 File. In a conventional application program, selectively opening this dialog box does not display a
16 Web page view that enables a user to select the spreadsheet file to be opened. In contrast, applicants'
17 claims clearly indicate that a Web view page is displayed within such a dialog box. Ferguson does
18 NOT teach or suggest displaying a Web view page within a dialog box. Instead, Ferguson teaches
19 that a browser window can be included within a cell of a spreadsheet, but a cell of a spreadsheet is
20 NOT a dialog box as understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art. It is illogical to suggest that
21 simply because a cell of a spreadsheet can accept an input by a user, it must be viewed as equivalent
22 to a dialog box. Such an interpretation of the prior art teaching clearly ignores the well understood
23 meaning in the art of a dialog box.

24 Under "Response to Arguments," the Examiner has asserted that Ferguson teaches integrating
25 the ability to display web pages into a spreadsheet document of a non-browser application, such as an
26 Excel application. Office Action, page 17. The Examiner has arrived at this conclusion because the
27 Examiner asserts that Ferguson teaches that the invention "supports integration of a wide range of
28 network-based user interfaces, content, data and functionality into productivity applications utilizing
29 spreadsheets" as recited in page 2, paragraph 0015. Furthermore, the Examiner asserts that Ferguson
30 also teaches that the augmented network-based functionalities include Internet capabilities such as

1 web browsing (i.e. displaying a web page) as recited in paragraphs 0041 and 0044. In addition, the
2 Examiner asserts that the augmented productivity applications allow users to customize and manage
3 functions and files, i.e. browse the internet, read and write emails, etc., from within a productivity
4 application. Office Action, page 3. Applicants respectfully disagree.

5 Applicants notice that the Examiner refers to applicants' claim limitation of "...displaying the
6 web **view** page..." as simply "displaying a web page." Notice that applicants have clarified in a
7 previous amendment that "...the Web view page integrates a browser capability into the application
8 program to enable a user to produce customized functions and displays for file management..." And
9 the production of customized functions and displays for *file management* is not taught by Ferguson
10 because browsing the internet, reading and writing emails, etc., is NOT equivalent to enabling the
11 production of customized functions and displays for file management. The Examiner is respectfully
12 encouraged not to gloss over specific details in the recitation of applicants' claims when arguing that
13 a cited reference discloses ALL of those details. There is simply no teaching or suggestion by
14 Ferguson of providing a Web view page that enables production of customized functions and displays
15 for *file management*.

16 Accordingly, the rejection of independent Claim 1 over Ferguson should be withdrawn.
17 Because dependent claims include all of the elements of the independent claim from which the
18 dependent claims ultimately depend, dependent Claims 2-9 are patentable for at least the reasons
19 discussed above in regard to independent Claim 1. Accordingly, the rejection of dependent Claims 2-
20 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) should be withdrawn.

21 Rejection of Independent Claim 10

22 Significant differences exist between applicants' claim recitation and Ferguson because Ferguson
23 does not teach or suggest applicants' claim recitation of determining whether a computing resource supports
24 a Web view page in the application program dialog box. The Examiner asserts that Ferguson teaches this
25 claim recitation because she indicates that in Ferguson, the user decides to download a browser-based view
26 or a desktop application-based view. In support of this assertion, the Examiner cites paragraphs 0053 and
27 0062 of Ferguson that are reproduced below:

28 [0053] In this runtime environment, an augmented productivity application
29 may allow an end-user to download and open spreadsheets within the productivity
30 application's native environment. In one embodiment, the document may constitute a
web page, or a productivity application version thereof, downloaded from a web
server. The augmented desktop application and enhanced document together form an

1 Internet or network-enabled application that facilitates access to remote services and
2 functionality while retaining functionality inherently provided by the desktop
3 application. Access to distributed services may be via any network or protocol.
(Ferguson, paragraph 0053.)

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5 [0062] The developer may also create parallel browser-based views of these
6 distributed documents. The choice of whether to download a browser-based view or
7 desktop-application-based view of a page may be controlled by preferences set by the
8 user and stored at a server. The developer may also wish to augment the browser-
9 based version of the page so that it provides some of the additional functionality
10 included in the productivity application based version. Examples of such network-
11 functionality may include scripting for form-data posting, HTML-based light-weight
grid handling, and inserting meta-tags into the browser-based view of a page for
managing later wireframe synchronization with the desktop application version.
(Ferguson, paragraph 0062.)

12 Applicants note that in the first sentence of paragraph 0062, Ferguson teaches that the
13 developer may take a document and format it for being displayed with either the browser or a desktop
14 application. Thus, a user has a choice of how the document is to be displayed. But creating two
15 different formats for a document does not teach the step of determining whether a computing
16 resource supports a Web view page. Applicants' claim step thus determines whether a computing
17 resource even supports a Web view page in the application program dialog box. This claim
18 recognizes that it is not assured that a computing resource can support (or even display) such a Web
19 view page. In contrast, Ferguson assumes that the display of the parallel browser-based views is
20 possible and is supported and simply teaches that the user just decides which one he wants to view.

21 In addition, for the reasons given above in connection with Claim 1, Ferguson does not teach
22 or suggest providing a Web view page in an application program *dialog box*. Thus, the rejection of
23 independent Claim 10 over Ferguson should be withdrawn. Because dependent claims include all of
24 the elements of the independent claim from which the dependent claims ultimately depend,
25 dependent Claims 11-18 are patentable for at least the reasons discussed above in regard to
26 independent Claim 10. Accordingly, the rejection of dependent Claims 11-18, under
27 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) should be withdrawn.

28 Rejection of Independent Claims 19, 25, 31, 35, 36, and 37

29 With respect to independent Claims 19, 25, 31, 35, 36, and 37, the Examiner respectfully
30 asserts that Ferguson teaches the subject claims in view of the Examiner's response to applicants'

1 arguments that these independent claims include references to Web view pages. However, since
2 Ferguson does not teach or suggest a Web view page displayed in a dialog box of an application
3 program, the rejection of independent Claims 19, 25, 31, 35, 36, and 37 over Ferguson should be
4 withdrawn. Because dependent claims include all of the elements of the independent claim from
5 which the dependent claims ultimately depend, dependent Claims 20-24, 26-30, 32-34, and 38-42 are
6 patentable for at least the reasons discussed above in regard to independent Claim 1, in consideration
7 that independent Claims 19, 25, 31, 35, 36, and 37 are patentable for the same reasons. Accordingly,
8 the rejection of dependent Claims 20-24, 26-30, 32-34, and 38-42 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) should be
9 withdrawn.

10 In view of the Remarks set forth above, it will be apparent that the claims in this application
11 define a novel and non-obvious invention. The application is in condition for allowance and should
12 be passed to issue without further delay. Should any further questions remain, the Examiner is
13 invited to telephone applicants' attorney at the number listed below.

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15 Respectfully submitted,

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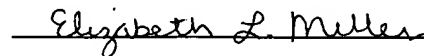
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22 MAILING CERTIFICATE

23 I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service in a
24 sealed envelope as first class mail with postage thereon fully prepaid addressed to: Commissioner for
25 Patents, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on March 1, 2006.

26 Date: March 1, 2006

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